The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Danger is not in action, but in sloth.—W. S. Lander.

WHOLE NO. 989. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1930. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 20, NO. 2.

SIX-HOUR WORK DAY URGED BY TRAINMAN

San Francisco, March 22.—A universal six-hour work day in this country to cure unemployment was urged by A. F. Whitney, president Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in a speech to the Commonwealth Club in this city.

The speaker said there were 4,000,000 unemployed men in the United States, and that this situation is a challenge to every thoughtful citizen.

He traced the development of labor-saving and automatic machinery and scientific processes and explained that these methods have made it possible for the railroads alone to dispense with hundreds of thousands of workers during the past ten years, while more passengers and freight are handled.

He declared that unemployment and low wages are wrecking the nation's homes and that the railroads should lead in the movement to reduce working hours.

Child labor laws, he insisted, should be immediately enacted and no child under 16 years should be allowed to work. At the present time 2,000,000 children are taking the places of family men in industry, he said.

"What prospects are in store for America if we allow the mother and children to work while the father remains idle?" asked the trainmen's executive.

LOW BUYING POWER CAUSED BIG COLLAPSE

New York, March 22.—The present industrial depression started in 1926, but was concealed by high pressure salesmanship and forced buying until last Fall, when the entire market collapse showed its unstable foundation, according to the Magazine of Wall Street.

"Business began to show signs of slowing down in 1926," says the M. of W. S. "We then entered in the age of super-salesmanship. The words of the great apostle of mass production and high wages, whose theory, 'the more you spend the more prosperous you are going to be'—which has been left more or less solely neglected on the shelf—became the platform of a new cult. With it entered high pressure selling and its handmaiden, the installment plan. And it was this combination that beat us.

"There is every evidence to indicate that 1926 was the top of business expansion and that the period that followed was artificially created and stimulated.

"Our consuming population consists of family groups which are continually breaking up into so many adult economic units of purchasing power. But during the three years from 1927 to 1930 the increase in the number of these purchasing units did not keep pace with production.

"At this point, if we had stopped for breath, our commercial sense would have told us it was inevitable that selling in duplicate and triplicate to the same population would bring about a saturation point—no matter how clever the sales plan.

"But from 1927 on we were too busy listening to the whir of the printing presses which were merrily running off stock certificates in almost every industry.

"Then came the 24th of October and the 29th and the 23rd of the few days in November, and a couple more in December, and the whole thing was over."

REAL ESTATE DEALER TWISTED ON HISTORY

Albany, N. Y., March 22.—Edward P. Doyle, representing the Real Estate Board of New York, was twisted on his French history when he opposed old age pensions before a joint committee of the State Legislature.

Doyle declared that the people are now "being taxed to death" and are rapidly approaching the condition which brought about the French revolution in 1789.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, noted Jewish orator, who favored the bill, told the committee that it was men who held Doyle's views who made it necessary for the French people to revolt to get justice.

WORKERS DISPLACED BY ELECTRIC SHOVEL

New York, March 22.—"The largest shovel in the world," is included in the General Electric Company's list of developments during 1929.

The shovel is operated by electricity and is used in the coal-stripping fields. It is controlled by one man and will scoop up 15 to 20 cubic yards of material, raise it 85 feet, dump and return to start the digging operation again in less than one minute.

A picture of this mammoth machine shows an automobile, with a man on each running board, standing inside the shovel.

DOLE (?) IN NEW ZEALAND

Washington, March 22.—New Zealand, faced by extended unemployment, has turned to the dole system, according to cables received by the Department of Commerce. The so-called "dole" will be contributed by the beneficiaries.

Payments to men over 20 years of age will average about $5.18 weekly, and women will receive $4.87 weekly. Men between 18 and 20 will receive $3.75 and women of that age $3.18. Married women will receive $4.87 weekly with an additional dollar for each child under 16 years of age, up to four children.

A fund of $3,500,000 will be distributed annually and is to be provided by contributions from persons over 18 years of age.

TRADE UNIONS CREATE NEW PUBLIC OPINION

Does the Brookwood College president understand the trade union movement?

In a recent Chicago speech he was quoted: "The trade unions should be subject to public opinion, the same as any other social agency?"

This can be interpreted in various ways, but on its face it is acceptable to anti-union employers. It is a more crafty suggestion than court control through incorporation of trade unions, labor injunctions and anti-strike laws, as in Kansas and Colorado.

Our trade unions are not "social agencies" in the accepted sense. We are ever in advance of public opinion. We set new intellectual standards. We are path blazers in every struggle for a better life.

We must be subject to law, but how can we be subject to public opinion that may—and often does—ignore that law? If we were subject to such "public opinion," where would we be today?

In these struggles we were within our lawful rights, but we defied public opinion of that time. This is the history of shorter work-day movements, higher wages, abolition of child labor, free school books, protection of workers' lives and limbs, compensation laws and every other gain.

Social agencies often approved these battles after success was assured, but the unions initiated these movements.

Social agencies accept the status quo. Our unions are based on a protest against the status quo. If our unions cease to be true to their historic mission they will pass into oblivion—and rightfully so.

To class trade unions with fraternal organiations, welfare societies and general uplift work is to ignore our bedrock philosophy.

Our trade unions have everything that other organizations have. But we have something that no other group possesses.

We deny that public opinion at any given time is the last word. We do more—we challenge every attempt of individual and governmental absolutism that is approved by those who ignore the American ideal and who class wage earners as inferior persons, who must be "protected."

This theory can not be befogged by phrases and pseudo-scientific slang.

UNION STRIKERS AID POLICE IN CURBING MILL DISORDERS

Philadelphia, March 22.—A special police committee of 100 striking hosiery workers has been selected by the union and Superintendent of Police Mills to end disorders in the vicinity of the H. C. Aberle Company mill.

This is the first instance in industrial disputes where authorities of a large city took such action. The deputized unionists carry special police badges and identification cards signed by the superintendent and Edward F. Callaghan, organizer American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers.

The turmoil followed the killing of Carl Mackley, a union knitter, and the wounding of two other unionists by strikebreakers. Mackley's funeral was attended by 35,000 persons. It was the largest ever held in this city. The publicity forced the company to withdraw its opposition to arbitration.

When Mayor Mackey, before the killing, urged arbitration he was informed by the company that "we can handle the situation." Arbitrators are now attempting to adjust the dispute, which was caused by wage cuts.

The appointment of a special committee of unionists was suggested by officers of the union, who said their members can identify hoodlums and strikebreakers who are responsible for the turmoil.

"This is a radical change from former police methods in handling strikes," said Superintendent of Police Mills. "The union officials assured me that they were opposed absolutely to violence, because it was hurting their cause. They are just as anxious as the police to break it up."

Idle Census Will Be Important; Green Calls On Unions To Aid

Washington, March 22.—President Green has circularized city central bodies on the need for correct replies to unemployment census that will be asked them by United States census enumerators beginning April 1. Trade unionists are urged to acquaint all members and other wage and salary workers with the importance of this questionnaire. This will be the first nation-wide census of its kind.

"For years," said President Green, "efforts to provide against unemployment crises such as that of this winter have been hampered because no one knew the facts about unemployment. At last we are to have a census of unemployment covering the state of the whole country. This census is to begin on April 1.

"Work, the labor movement was largely responsible for getting Congress to authorize this census. It is our task to see that it amounts to something; that the results are accurate."

President Green points out that the facts gathered through this census will be the basis of study and governmental policy making for the next 10 years. "To protect your own interests," continues the A. F. of L. executive, "see that you are counted. Be accurate and complete as possible. If you may be at work or away from home at any time on April 1 and the next few days thereafter, be sure that some one at home knows exactly how to answer the questions. It will be best to write out the answers for them. Enumerators can not visit every one on the first day of April, so your call may come any time within the following 30 days.

"The trade and the kind of shop, factory or industry you work in should be explicitly stated. Also state if you are now at work, (a) how long you have been out of work, (b) the reason you are not at work, (c) how soon you expect a job to go back to, (d) how many days you worked last week, (e) whether you are able to work and want work, (f) whether you lost a day's pay yesterday by not working, (g) how many days you worked in a week when you were working full time."

LABOR WINS VICTORY ON CENSURE MOTION

London, England, March 22.—The first attempt to pass a motion of censure against the Labor government failed by a majority of 73 votes. The Laborites polled their full party strength of 289 votes and were reinforced by 19 Liberals. The Tory (Conservative) votes in favor of censure lacked 25 votes of their full strength.

The vote was hardly considered a test. The real battle will come later. A vote of censure, when successful, is a declaration of lack of confidence in government. This is usually followed by the Premier dissolving Parliament and "appealing to the country" for the re-election of sufficient members of the House to sustain him.

URGE LESS WHEAT ACREAGE

Bismarck, N. D., March 22.—Governor Shafer has joined the advocates of reduced wheat acreage, and calls on farmers to do less work.

Industrial workers, however, are expected to labor longer hours while millions of other workers seek employment.

HARVARD AGAIN IN LIMELIGHT; FOSTER-ELIOT DEBATE RECALLED

Boston, March 22.—Publicity that Harvard University is receiving over the discharge of scrubwomen rather than raise their wage to 37 cents an hour, recalls similar publicity when the late Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard, declared that the life of a strikebreaker is "a very good type of the modern hero."

Eliot made the statement in a speech before the Economic Club of Boston. The A. F. of L. convention at New Orleans, that year, condemned Eliot's statement. The unionists called the attention of the American public to the fact "that in no other country is the life of the traitor to his class and kind, from the days of Judas Iscariot to Benedict Arnold, been esteemed worthy to receive the commendation of the great educators of the world."

The Boston Central Labor Union, later, challenged Eliot to debate the question "Has the Non-Unionist a Moral Right to Work How, When and Where He Pleases?"

The unionists assigned the late Frank K. Foster, member Typographical Union, and one of the most eloquent men the labor movement produced, to defend the negative. Foster so completely engulfed his opponent that the friends of "free and independent" workers never published the affirmative side.

Foster closed his speech with this perration:

"If there be such a thing as moral responsibility, it should prevent a man from heaping up the burdens upon the shoulders of those who do the hard work of the world; it should appeal to his sense of divinity, not to interfere with the uplifting of little children; it should debar him from playing the part of the sycophant and mercenary in the greatest struggle of the century in which we live.

"The strikebreaker by his part of an ally to those who confine men in the narrow dungeon of unrequitted toil; with his craftiness, he would extinguish the light which shows the way to freedom.

"Clothe him, if your heart so moves, with the mantle of the law; adorn him with Philistine approval, but shame on the hypocrisy that seeks to cover his moral obliquity with the stolen garment of righteousness."

A. F. OF L. NOT AN AUTOCRAT

The A. F. of L. charter to the United Mine Workers of America contains this pledge:

"The A. F. of L. does hereby bind itself to support the said United Mine Workers of America in the exercise of all its rights, autonomy and autonomy."

President Green recalled this pledge when he declared to the Indianapolis convention of miners that the A. F. of L. will not countenance any group of miners that is not recognized by the chartered United Mine Workers of America.

"Any other policy would result in chaos," declared Mr. Green. Every one who had a grievance could start another union in that craft or calling.

The A. F. of L. recognizes but one union—the chartered one, although the A. F. of L. will gladly exercise its good offices in internal disputes when the regular union so requests.

It is impossible for the A. F. of L. to follow any other policy as long as it remains a voluntary federation of national and international unions that retain all power over their internal affairs.

A contrary policy means that the A. F. of L. would attempt to sit in judgment over the acts of affiliates and members. Its affiliates have given it no such authority.

DOLLAR "WAGE" GUARDED

An anti-union textile corporation of Danville, Va. (Dan River and Riverside Cotton Mills) paid a 10 per cent dividend to stockholders last year out of its surplus, and has recently cut wages 10 per cent.

It is not unusual for companies to reach into their strong box and pay dividends to stockholders when profits temporarily lag.

But why can't this surplus be used to maintain wages?

Is the so-called "wage" of the dollar (interest) more important than wages that sustain life?

WORKERS "HOPELESSLY IN DEBT"; EFFECT OF ATLANTA'S LOW WAGES

Atlanta, March 22.—Organized labor's high wage philosophy was unconsciously indorsed by J. L. R. Boyd, secretary Atlanta League of Building and Loan Associations, in an address to the local Federation of Labor.

Mr. Boyd quoted government figures which show that the average per capita savings in Georgia is $49.82, as against approximately 10 times that figure in New England and Eastern States.

The people of Atlanta, he said, are "hopelessly in debt. Even their furniture, bought on the installment plan, is held under title contracts.

The speaker made no direct reference to low wage rates enforced in anti-union plants, but his picture of mortgaged homes and furniture was proof that these wages can not establish markets for home-manufactured products or for commodities shipped into Southern States.

WELFARE GROUPS ARE TESTED TO MEET WORKLESS PROBLEM

New York, March 22.—Unemployment has caused a tremendous strain on the financial resources and staffs of charity and family welfare societies, according to an analysis of the experience of such organizations in more than sixty cities, made public by the Family Welfare Association of America, a federation of 234 charity and family welfare agencies.

A questionnaire on unemployment sent to 100 cities reveals that 54 agencies reported a 100 per cent increase in expenditures for immediate relief among families during January, 1930, as compared to January, 1929, and an increase of 20 per cent for January of this year as compared to December, 1929.

Reports from 32 cities show an increase of 200 per cent in the number of families in which "unemployment due to lack of work" was a factor in the problem during January, 1930, as compared to January, 1929.

"These figures relate only to families in which unemployment was due to lack of work rather than to the inability of the persons concerned to maintain work," said Mrs. John M. Glenn, president of the association.

"In every community," said Mrs. Glenn, "a large number of persons are known as 'unemployables' because through certain physical, mental or social handicaps they are unable to secure or retain employment.

"These persons need the help of welfare societies, vocational training and guidance, and in many cases health service and financial assistance. The problem confronting the family welfare societies of the entire country at present, however, is not so much that of assisting these 'unemployables,' but even more, that of helping families whose difficulties grow out of the inability of able-bodied, willing and perfectly competent persons to secure work."

ALMSHOUSES FILLED BY MORE AGED POOR

Albany, N. Y., March 22.—Almshouses are being filled because of unemployment, according to a report of the State Department of Social Welfare. These almshouses are called "public homes."

The report indorses the old-age pension plan of the commission appointed by the General Assembly.

"In the opinion of the Board of Social Welfare," it says, "any legislation which would permit aged persons of good character who are without means of self-support to live in reasonable comfort in their own homes would reduce the suffering on the part of many such persons and tend to reduce the admission to the public homes."

TEXAS LEGISLATORS ADVOCATE BOYCOTT

Austin, Texas, March 22.—Walter Gordon Merritt, leading anti-union attorney and spokesman for the League for Industrial Rights, should take the first train for Texas.

The legislature has requested Texas people to boycott all articles produced or manufactured in the State of Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin State real estate brokers' board, some time ago, refused to grant licenses to agents for the sale of Texas lands in Wisconsin, and the board recently discharged its secretary because he had bought a fruit orchard in Texas, it was stated.

This is a clear case for Merritt and his league who deny workers the right to take action proposed by Texas lawmakers.

Thomas N. Perkins' chairmanship of the South American Radio Consortium, made up of the American, British, German and French companies.

"The move was made to dictate international financial relations of the United States through control of American participation in the International Bank are the same men who are trying to monopolize international communications of the United States by means of their radio trust," said Mr. Schuette.

"It has been stated that one of the first purposes of the International Bank is to sell hundreds of millions of dollars of German bonds to American investors. No more powerful machine could be created to accomplish this purpose than the radio trust and the National Broadcasting Company. And if there ever were any difficulty in collecting these bonds, what a powerful weapon these international bankers would have to whip up public sentiment for drastic governmental action against the country which issued these bonds.

"No Congressional inquiry into the American relations of the International Bank will be complete until it has turned the searchlight on the ramifications of the Morgan-Young radio trust."

"A. F. OF L. PLEDGED TO PROTECT AUTONOMY RIGHTS OF UNIONS"

—WILLIAM GREEN, President A. F. of L.

Indianapolis, March 22.—"The A. F. of L. has no right to interfere in the administration of the internal affairs of any organization," declared Wm. Green, president A. F. of L., in an address to a convention of the United Mine Workers, called by President John L. Lewis and the international officers of that organization.

President Green made it plain that a convention of miners, held in Springfield, Ill., was irregular.

"The A. F. of L. does not attempt to interfere in family affairs unless we are asked to come in, and it is my intention to preserve that policy," said Mr. Green.

"The A. F. of L. has granted a charter to the United Mine Workers of America, giving that organization jurisdiction over all the men employed in and around the coal mines of the United States and Canada," said Mr. Green.

"There is no room in this jurisdiction for two organizations. The charter granted to the U. M. W. has never been withdrawn. The U. M. W. is in good standing with the A. F. of L.

"When the charter of affiliation is granted to an organization by the A. F. of L. giving that organization jurisdiction over men and women employed in a trade or calling, the A. F. of L. enters into a solemn covenant with that organization to which the charter is granted. It gives it jurisdiction; it recognizes its authority; it clothes it with the power of absolute autonomy. And having granted these rights to a chartered organization the A. F. of L. is under obligation to support that organization in the exercise of its jurisdictional and autonomous rights.

"This covenant between the American Federation of Labor and the United Mine Workers of America was signed by my distinguished predecessor, the late Samuel Gompers, and the members of the Executive Council. It comes to us as a covenant supported by the honor of the A. F. of L. and so far as I am concerned, as the official spokesman of the toiling masses of our country, the covenant made in 1890 will be observed.

"I have spoken in this emphatic way, this solemn and direct way, because I feel that the occasion calls for plain speaking and simple, direct language. I want no one to misunderstand the attitude of the A. F. of L."

President Green reminded the convention that the coal operators are the only ones who profit by division.

"Our position is no different from other groups," he said. "Secession is not recognized anywhere or any place. Sixty years ago many precious lives were lost in America to preserve the Union and the Union was preserved. And that has ever been the attitude of groups of people who realize that national and economic solidarity is essential to success."

The speaker declared that a change from our present policy would result in chaos. "Every one who thought he had a grievance could pull out and start a new union of his own," said Mr. Green, who pointed out that while the A. F. of L. rigidly held to this policy, the Federation stands ready to assist in mediating differences, but will not do so unless called upon by the recognized and chartered affiliate.

"Sometimes we are compelled to stand by and keep silent in spite of disappointment internal struggles but we have to stand and wait to be helpful. That has been our attitude in every case and it is our attitude toward the United Mine Workers, the only miners' organization recognized by the A. F. of L.

"Many organizations have repeatedly appealed for affiliation with the Federation. All rival organizations have been told: 'It is impossible for you to come in. Settle your differences with the parent organization. You must come in with clean hands.'"

UNIONIST LIBELED; O. B. U. APOLOGIZE

Winnipeg, Manitoba, March 22.—A handful of revolutionists who publish the One Big Union Bulletin have made humble apology to R. C. McCutchan, a trade unionist, for charging him with getting money under false pretenses.

McCutchan is vice president international Brotherhood of Boiler Makers. He sued for $25,000 damages. The case was settled out of court by the defendants paying the unionist $500 and dollar amount to his attorneys. The revolutionists made this retraction in their Bulletin:

"We admit that there is no foundation for any such imputations and we regret that any words capable of that construction should have been published. We beg to apologize to Mr. McCutchan for having printed such statements, and to express our regret for the pain and annoyance which the publication may have caused."

BANKERS FACE FACTS; DISCARD PIOUS HOPES

New York, March 22.—Wall Street is not interested in hopes of an early business revival. These hopes have been every facility for compiling industrial facts, and they do not risk their money on air castles and enthusiasm.

That this fact-finding policy is the rule is indicated by Laurence Stern, financial editor New York World:

"The business situation is recognized as less hopeful than it had been considered a month ago and the growing probability that a major revival will be delayed until next autumn unquestionably is tending to check speculative enthusiasm."

WORKERS ARE IDLE THROUGH SICKNESS

Washington, March 22.—One man out of every 10 loses eight or more consecutive days annually from sickness or noninudstrial accidents, according to the United States Public Health Service.

Respiratory diseases were reported as the cause of 42.4 per cent of the cases; digestive diseases, 15.5 per cent, and external causes (nonindustrial accidents), 9.8 per cent.

World Bankers Back Radio Trust; Sponsors Would Grab $85,000,000

Washington, March 22.—"The McFadden resolution, now pending in the House, should connect American sponsors of the International Bank with the so-called radio trust," declared the Radio Protective Association in a statement today.

The resolution, introduced by Congressman McFadden, would probe relations of Governor Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of directors of the International Bank, whose American sponsors are J. P. Morgan, Owen D. Young, Thomas W. Lamont and Thomas N. Perkins.

"Morgan, Young and Lamont dictated the terms under which the radio trust was to receive $100,000,000 of International Telephone and Telegraph Company stock for $15,000,000 worth of radio communication properties," said Oswald F. Schuette, executive secretary Radio Protective Association.

This attempt to get $85,000,000 for nothing is one activity of the radio trust that is opposing a national wave length for labor's broadcast station WCFL.

The international aspect of the radio trust is pointed to by Mr. Schuette, who calls attention to Thomas N. Perkins' chairmanship of

PEOPLE'S MONEY USED TO AID FOREIGN SHIPS

Washington, March 22.—Postmaster General Brown opposes the Davis bill, passed by the House, which would prohibit the payment of mail subsidies to any American shipping operates ships under a foreign flag in competition with American vessels.

The mail subsidy is intended to build up an American merchant marine. Under this law, $1 for 20,000 tons, for instance, is paid $12 a mile for carrying mail to London. His $40,092 covers all cost of operation for that trip.

A strong lobby of American ship owners, who are interested in foreign ships, are quietly urging the Senate Committee on Commerce to reject the Davis bill. They are publicly joined by Postmaster General Brown, who takes his stand on "principle."

This official of the American government pleads with Senators to permit him to hand American money to corporations that compete with the American merchant marine while he professes the need for building up such American merchant marine.

Another feature of the shipping act is being violated by the employment of an excessive number of alien seamen. The law provides that 50 per cent of a crew, outside of the officers, must be Americans or American citizens. It was the intention of Congress to train American citizens in seamanship, and to man the vessels that enjoy rich subsidies ignore this section of the shipping statute.

STEEL TRUST'S TAX IS CUT $33,000,000

Washington, March 22.—The steel trust has been awarded a refund of income taxes that totals $33,000,000.

The trust claimed that the government reduced its amortization of war facilities. In the language of the layman this means that the corporation was not allowed what it claimed was a sufficient amount to pay for war materials and other expenses which are not taxable.

The Bureau of Internal Revenue figured an amortization of $1,236,472 for the steel trust for losses as the result of war facilities required by the government during the war. This amortization, deductible from the corporation's income, is in part responsible for the tax refund.

OPPOSE ANY CHANGES IN COMPENSATION LAW

Helena, Mont., March 22.—The Montana Associated Industries is in the field against organized labor's proposed changes in the workmen's compensation law. The workers have not submitted their plans, but the fact that some action is being considered is enough to arouse the anti-unionists.

It would appear that Associated Industries intend to fight us not on the merits of the proposed bill but on general principles because it is a labor measure," said James D. Graham, president Montana Federation of Labor.

FORM PROTECTIVE LEAGUE

St. Paul, March 22.—A Consumers' Protective League has been incorporated in Minnesota.

The articles provides that it shall be a nonprofit organization to study manufacturing and marketing conditions and methods, prices, standards of purity and quality, and unlawful practices in respect to weights and measures. This information is intended to serve as a guide to purchasers.

GAS CAN'T BE WASTED; SAVING LAW IS UPHELD

Sacramento, Calif., March 22.—The State Supreme Court upheld a California law which limits wastage of natural gas in producing oil. United millions of cubic feet of gas were permitted to be blown into the air by owners of oil wells who attacked the law upon the ground that it infringes upon the rights of ownership of private property as guaranteed by the Constitution.

Judge Haslett refused to classify a natural resource as private property. "I am finally satisfied," he said, "that the great natural resources not made by the hand of man should be and can be conserved by legislative act for the best and wise limited for the general public good and for the good of those owning or producing them. Such principles are established by our courts."

TO STUDY OUT-OF-WORKS

Boston, March 22.—A legislative committee proposes a State commission to secure facts "pertaining to the unemployment situation now prevalent throughout the Commonwealth" and to consider means of bettering conditions due to such unemployment and to business depression. The report shall be made on or before May 1 next.